REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

In further response to the *Final* Office Action dated August 4, 2010, reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §101

Claim 30 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §101 as lacking patentable utility. Claim 30 was amended as suggested by the Examiner to recite a computer program product residing on a non-transitory processor-readable medium. This amendment was entered as indicated by the Advisory Action dated October 27, 2010. Claim 30 is therefore believed to satisfy 35 U.S.C. §101.

Claim Objections

Claim 5 was objected to for reciting "location disclosure," which lacked strict antecedent basis. Claim 5 was amended as suggested by the Examiner to recite "location distribution." As the amendment was entered by the Advisory Action, it is believed that this claim is no longer objected to.

Discussion of rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 1, 4-5, 7-17, 29-30, 44-47

Claims 1, 4-5, 7-17, 29-30, 44-47 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) in view of U.S. Pat. App. Pub. No. 20030023726 (Rice) in view of U.S. Pat. App. Pub. No. 20010055394 (Vanttinen).

Independent claim 1 is patentable in view of Rice in view of Vanttinen. Claim 1 recites a method of providing location services, the method comprising performing authorization and authentication of a location client from which a request for location information is received, and performing authorization and authentication for location determination to determine whether a second network entity is authorized for the location information and to authenticate the second

network entity. The Examiner acknowledged that Rice does not teach performing authorization or authentication for location determination. Office Action, pp. 5-6.

The Office Action cited paragraphs 61 and 64 of Vanttinen as teaching these features. Paragraphs 61 and 64 of Vanttinen, however, discuss authorization and authentication of location information distribution, but not determination.

Paragraph 61 of Vanttinen discusses that a "first security association allows the IP device to authenticate the Location Server," that a "second security association *is typically used, when the IP device determines its own location (step 706), and it* allows the IP device to transmit location information confidentially to the Location Server," and that "the IP device authorizes the mobile station to grant a permission to transmit location information to the Location Server)." (emphasis added).

In the Advisory Action dated October 27, 2010, the Examiner asserted that the italicized text above is an "important passage" that was missing from the quotation of paragraph 61 provided in the Amendment dated October 4, 2010 in response to the Final Office Action. The italicized text was previously omitted, however, because it is irrelevant to claim 1. The italicized text says nothing about a security procedure being used for location determination. Paragraph 61 discusses that a first security association allows authentication of a server, and a second security association, used when the IP device determines its own location, allows the IP device to transmit location information to the server. The second security association is not used for location determination, but for transmitting location information that has already been determined. Thus, paragraph 61 does not disclose performing authorization and authentication for location determination as recited in claim 1.

Paragraph 64 discusses a situation where an "IP device itself has positioning capability." In this instance, the IP device "may wish to exchange information about its geographical location directly with a Location Server." This paragraph discusses authentication for location information distribution, specifically reading that "[it] is also possible that the mobile station denies the cellular network to transmit information to the Location Server, but the IP device, after authenticating the Location Server, transmits location information to the Location Server." (emphasis added).

Thus, paragraphs 61 and 64 of Vanttinen cited in the Office Action discuss authorization and authentication of transmission (i.e., distribution) of location information, but do not teach or suggest performing authorization or authentication for location determination as recited in claim 1. For at least these reasons, independent claim 1 is, and claims 4-5 and 7-17 that depend from claim 1 are, patentable in view of Rice in view of Vanttinen.

Independent claims 30 and 44 and corresponding dependent claims, are patentable in view of Rice in view of Vanttinen for reasons similar to reasons discussed with respect to claim 1, as discussed in the Amendment dated October 4, 2010.

Independent claim 29 is also patentable in view of Rice in view of Vanttinen for at least the reasons discussed in the Amendment dated October 4, 2010. All of the rejections hinge on the use of Vanttinen, which does not support the rejection as discussed above.

Claim 3

Claim 3 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) in view of Rice and Vanttinnen, further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,064,471 (Horn). Horn is not cited for making up for the deficiencies of Rice and Vanttinen noted above with respect to claim 1, upon which claim 3 depends. Thus, claim 3 is patentable in view of Rice in view of Vanttinen in view of Horn for at least the reasons discussed above with respect to claim 1.

Claims 48-50

Claims 48-50 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) in view of Vanttinnen in view of Rice.

Claims 48-50 are patentable in view of Vanttinen in view of Rice for reasons similar to reasons discussed above with respect to claim 1. Independent claim 48 recites a system comprising a home network server configured to authenticate a request from a location client for location disclosure of a mobile device using a secure disclosure session with the location client, and a serving network server configured to establish a secure determination session, independent of the secure disclosure session, to authenticate the mobile station. Neither Vanttinen nor Rice, alone or in combination, teach or suggest a server configured to establish a

secure determination session to authenticate a mobile device whose location is requested. For at least these reasons, independent claim 48 is, and claims 49-50 that depend from claim 48 are, patentable in view of Vanttinen in view of Rice.

New Claim

Independent claim 51 has been added. This claim does not introduce new matter and is in condition for allowance. Claim 51 recites an apparatus comprising means for exchanging information via a first secure LCS session using a first session key to determine location information for a mobile station responsive to a request for the location information only when present location information for the mobile station being unavailable from a cache. The cited art does not disclose, or render obvious, at least these features and thus claim 51 is patentable for at least these reasons.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, all claims now pending in this Application are believed to be in condition for allowance. The issuance of a formal Notice of Allowance at an early date is respectfully requested.

It is believed that the instant response is timely filed in view of the Notice of Appeal filed November 4, 2010.

If a fee is required for an extension of time under 37 CFR 1.136 not accounted for above, such an extension is requested and the fee should also be charged to our Deposit Account. In the event that additional fees are required or credit is due, authorization is hereby given to charge or credit Deposit Acct. No. 17-0026.
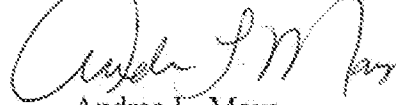
      If the Examiner believes a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this application, please telephone the undersigned.

Dated: <u>December 16, 2010</u>

Respectfully submitted,

Andrea L. Mays
Reg. No. 43,721

QUALCOMM Incorporated
5775 Morehouse Drive
San Diego, California 92121-2779
Tel: 858-651-8546
Fax: 858-658-2502